

THE SCHILLER.

A BOX CONTAINING VALUABLE PROPERTY RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK. (SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.) LONDON, May 16, 1875. A box containing valuable property, marked "Haake"—(?) Mrs. Sophie Haake, of Williamsburg—has been recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller and landed in safety near the scene of the disaster.

GERMANY.

THE CIVIL INQUIRY AGAINST CATHOLIC CLEVERMEN RELAXED. BERLIN, May 16, 1875. The priests imprisoned in Posen and the neighboring towns have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of the diocese by a Papal delegate is no longer required by the government.

ROME.

ROYALIST ACTION AGAINST PONTIFICAL-FRUSIAN UNION. ROME, May 16, 1875. The journal La Voce della Verita has been suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German pilgrims.

BISMARCK.

A CONSPIRATOR AGAINST HIS LIFE ARRESTED IN AUSTRIAN POLAND. LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M. A special despatch from Berlin to the Standard states that the alleged prisoner in the late conspiracy against Prince Bismarck's life is named Duato, and that he has been arrested in Graew.

SPAIN.

CALLIST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE TOWNS OF BENTRIER. SANTANDER, May 16, 1875. The Carlists have stopped firing on Guetaria, and are preparing to attack Bentriera. (Bentriera, the Spanish town which is just now threatened by the Carlists, is situated in Biscay, in the province of Guipuzcoa, on the River Oyarzun, near to its mouth in the Bay of Passages. It is a walled town, having five gates. The Town Hall and Court House are very handsome buildings. The population numbers about 1,300 persons.)

FRANCE.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD IS STILL HOPEFUL OF THE MONARCHY. PARIS, May 16, 1875. The Comte de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Belcastel, member of the Assembly for the Haute-Garonne, in which he declares he still has hopes that monarchy will be re-established in France.

THE FRENCH TURF.

RACING AT CHANTILLY—EXCITING SPORT AT THE SPRING OPENING—THE PRIZ DE DIANE WON BY TYROLLENSE. PARIS, May 16, 1875. The spring meeting at Chantilly began to-day, the principal event being the race for the Prix de Diane, a dash of a little over a mile and a quarter, for three-year-old fillies, which resulted in a dead heat between M. L. Delaire's Tyrolleuse and A. de Lupin's Almazna. Count La Grange's Constance running third.

THE BETTING.

The betting at the start was 6 to 1 against Tyrolleuse, 4 to 1 against Almazna, and 3 to 1 against Constance. The following were the conditions of the race:— PRIX DE DIANE (French Oaks), 16,000 francs, for three-year-old fillies, entry 50 francs, forst 300 francs, and only 250 francs if declared out three days before the race; 1,000 francs to the second; to carry 119 pounds each; little over a mile and a quarter. M. L. Delaire's Tyrolleuse, by Tournant, dead heat with A. de Lupin's Almazna, Count La Grange's Constance, dam Tremont.

RACING IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

AN EXTRA RACE HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE OPENING DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING TOMORROW, for which sixteen horses were promptly entered and will start. Forty-three horses will start during to-morrow's races, being a larger number than ever before on one day. THE ERIC CANAL. STRACON, N. Y., May 16, 1875. The middle division of the Eric Canal is nearly filled with water, and boats will commence locking on Monday night. The entire division is in better condition than ever before.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1875. Careful estimates, based upon the sale of tickets place the aggregate attendance at the musical festival last week at 30,000 to 37,000 persons.

FURNITURE FACTORY BURNED.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16, 1875. The furniture factory of Gouder & Fink, Nos. 9 and 11 Edward street, was burned this evening. Loss estimated at \$15,000, of which \$5,000 is on furniture. Insured as follows:—In Lycoming and Meridian (Pennsylvania) companies, New Orleans Fire Insurance Co., Royal Oak, \$2,000 each; Standard (New Jersey) and Hazard (Pennsylvania), Philadelphia, \$1,000 each; People's, New Jersey, \$500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, \$100. Total, \$12,500. The same parties were burned out a few months ago.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, May 16, 1875. An incendiary fire in this city this morning destroyed two barns and three houses on Essex street, throwing ten families out of homes. John Cadigan owns a barn and house, valued at \$3,500; Stephen Biele, a barn and house, worth \$5,000, insured for \$2,500 in the Worcester Mutual; and Simon Russell a house, valued at \$3,200, insured for \$2,500 in the Etna, of Hartford.

CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.

POTSDERFERS, May 16, 1875. Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist Church at Cold Spring, attempted to preach in that church this morning, but was denied admission on account of church difficulties. He then preached at the Methodist church, and commenced to preach to a large audience. When, however, he referred to the trustees of the church, all his audience left the building. The case comes up before the court to-morrow.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16, 1875. The corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at Georgetown this afternoon, Bishop Hendricks officiating, assisted by a large number of priests.

THE PRIZE RING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16, 1875. Tom Allen, the pugilist, left here to-night for Pittsburg, within fifty miles of which city he is to fight George Boone on the 17th of June. He will go immediately to McKee's Rock, five miles from Pittsburg, where he will go into active training under the direction of J. J. Kelly and young Donnelly. He has been in preliminary training here for some weeks past, and has won himself from 225 to 300 pounds. He expects to take off twenty more pounds of weight on the 17th. Barney Aaron and O'Farley Geoghagan will second him and it is expected Joe Cornish and some other eastern man will second Boone.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875. AN ADDITIONAL CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS—SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYNDICATE—THE INCREASED PERCENTAGE ALLOWED. The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday issued an additional call for United States five-twenty bonds, upon which the interest will cease July 15. These bonds are for the use of the Syndicate. This makes a call of \$10,000,000 of bonds in excess of the last contract with the Syndicate, which was only for \$25,000,000. They have, however, the option of taking the entire remainder of the new five. That option expires six months from February. The recent success of the Syndicate in negotiating the loan is attributable to two causes—first, the improved condition of the European money market, and second, the increased percentage which is allowed the Syndicate under the new contract. When the first optional contract was given to the Rothschild Syndicate the Secretary of the Treasury agreed to allow one-quarter of one per cent for the negotiation of the bonds, and the Syndicate was to pay all the expenses of the negotiations. This was one-quarter of one per cent less than had been allowed to the Boutwell-Richardson Syndicate, and was only half of the maximum allowed by the law. The Rothschilds, after the expiration of their term of appointment, discovered that they could make no profit at one-quarter of one per cent commission, and insisted that the rate should be increased to the legal maximum. This was done, but it has not hitherto been known that when the new contract was made on February 1 the rate of commission had doubled.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875. THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. The select committee of the Senate, appointed to examine into the condition of the executive departments in order to report at the next session of Congress what reforms are necessary, have completed their examination of all of them excepting the Department of State. The examination of this department would have been finished last week but for the absence from Washington of the Secretary. The committee will meet some time during the summer to prepare their report. FOREIGN POSTAGE REDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF BERNE. The following is the order of the Postmaster General reducing postage from countries with which postal conventions have not been concluded:— POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1875. Whereas section 166 of "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, provides that the rate of United States postage on mail matter sent to, or received from foreign countries, shall be reduced to the rate established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting mail, and that each mail office or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1, 1875.

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A WIDENING RAID IN VIRGINIA.

John Walsh, of the Eighth Virginia district, recently made a raid on illicit distilleries in Florida county, destroying two distilleries with their contents, and arresting one of the distillers.

THE SIOUX AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Sioux Indians were visited by Commissioner Smith to day at the Tremont House, after which they were taken around the city in carriages for an airing. The Commissioner has received information from the Red Cloud delegation, stating that they will not reach here until Monday morning at seven o'clock.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER AND HIS EXPEDITIONS TO TAKE THE FIELD AT AN EARLY DAY—SUBDIVISION OF THE PARTIES—THE WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875. The parties for geographical explorations and surveys west of the 120th meridian, under the command of Major General Sherman, were organized and in immediate charge of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, United States Engineer, will again take the field during this month, the main points of departure being Pueblo, Col., and Los Angeles, Cal. The California division will be under the immediate command of Lieutenant Wheeler, and will be composed of three main field parties, directed respectively by Lieutenants Wheeler and Bergland, United States Engineers; C. W. Whipple, of the Third Artillery, and Rogers Birnie, of the Thirtieth United States Infantry. The field of operations will embrace portions of Southern and Eastern California, including portions of the coast range and the Southern Sierra Nevada, extending eastward as far as Death Valley, continuing and connecting with the work of former years.

THE "UNION ALLIANCE."

We have the recent action of three Lock County Commissioners in the Sierra Nevada, extending eastward as far as Death Valley, continuing and connecting with the work of former years. The general control of Lieutenant W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, who has had the honor of being appointed to the position, will be subdivided into three working field parties, commanded respectively by Lieutenants W. L. Marshall, U. S. Engineer, Sixth United States Infantry; J. H. Carpenter, Third United States Infantry. The field of operations will be in Central New Mexico and Southern and Southwestern California, including portions of the coast range and the Southern Sierra Nevada, extending eastward as far as Death Valley, continuing and connecting with the work of former years. All the parties of the expedition will be subdivided into still smaller parties, and the necessary supplies and provisions may require. In addition to the specific work of the expedition, special examinations and surveys will be made with a view to determining as to the practicability of diverting the waters of the Colorado of the West for irrigation and other purposes. A small party will also act in connection with the Smithsonian Institution for making archaeological investigations and collections in the Santa Catalina Islands, where it is believed that the ruins of a prehistoric civilization exist. Although the appropriation made for the work is comparatively small, because of simplicity of organization and improvements in methods and instruments it is believed that the operations and results will equal those of former years. All the officers, with one exception, have had experience in the work, as also most of the civilian assistants, who have been carefully selected. Such experience, together with a most complete outfit of instruments, gives promise of the best results. The office duties, including the preparation and distribution of maps and reports, will go forward as usual.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875. A letter from Wytheville, Va., dated the 14th inst., says:—Taylor Wilson, the counterfeiter, who shot Deputy Marshal Kile, near Marion, day before yesterday, has just been captured and lodged in jail. He will be tried at the next term of the United States District Court, which commences at Abingdon on the 20th inst., and will, no doubt, be made an example of.

BURGLARY IN MILFORD, PA.

MILFORD, Pa., May 16, 1875. Desiré Bonodogue's Watch Case Factory, in this place, was broken into last night. The safe was blown open and silver coin and watch cases to the amount of \$2,000 stolen. No clue to the burglars has been obtained. A hammer, a chisel and other tools were found near the safe, and a number of pieces of iron, which were supposed to be the tools used by the burglars, were also found. The burglar is believed to be a Frenchman, and is expected to be traced to some place in Europe.

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THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL OF GOVERNOR TILDEN BEFORE THE HOUSE.

ALBANY, May 16, 1875. It is now positively understood that we are in the last week of the session. We may adjourn, sine die, on Wednesday, but it is doubtful. If the statesman will only attend strictly to business, without the usual clap-trap of tuncome reform speeches, nothing can detain us beyond that time. Let these gentlemen make up their minds to the fact that a "wrecker's dodge," to use a legislative expression, is "played out." Making poor combinations at night and spread-eagle speeches by day in the interest of "honest government" will not any longer throw dust in the eyes of constituents. I would, therefore, caution the gentlemen here who have taken the money of the lobby, that Governor Tilden's Civil Remedy bills are in full force. The sleuth-hounds of the law are at their heels. A voice from Blackwell's Island tells them to halt. A new machine, operated after the fashion of the old, with a despotism "Boss" and all the paraphernalia of corruption, will not be tolerated so easily by the people.

THE PEOPLE REGARD AS "RED TAPEISM" HAD THE TRIP A POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE?

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON. RESULTS OF THE VISIT TO TENNESSEE—WHAT THE PEOPLE REGARD AS "RED TAPEISM" HAD THE TRIP A POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE? NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10, 1875. Vice President Wilson was much more cordially received in Tennessee than he anticipated. Indeed he was astonished at the warm-hearted manner in which his hostilities were constantly shown him. He would have received still greater attention had it not been for the great fortune of introducing one's self into his presence, or as Tammany would call it, the "red tapeism" of presenting cards at his door. They have heretofore, and I doubt if they can ever consent themselves to any other plea, found the latch string, in its real significance, always hanging outside the door of every public man, and, as for that matter, of every other person. One great secret of the throngs of visitors that daily and hourly paid court to Senator Andrew Johnson was this very fact. No matter who came or what his errand, he had only to knock to be admitted. I have seen him have a crowd of men in his room at once, entertaining them in the most cordial manner, and even going to a position that will render it necessary for me to use the conventional bit of cardboard in order to see him. He is not an exclusive man; he takes the hand of a poor, ill-dressed man with as much readiness and cordiality as he does that of the millionaire. To his democratic soul every man is a free and independent sovereign, possessor of the same rights and entitled to the same respect as citizens, in every sense of the word. After being accustomed to visiting ex-President Johnson in this informal manner, Vice President Wilson's dignified bearing, his refusal to let the effect to dampen their ardor. In addition to this apparently insignificant drawback, every man who had heard of the President's visit to Tennessee, like going to mill or standing in a line to a post office window.

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In 1861 Boyle was known as the Sixteenth street gang, which included the brothers Munday, Jimmy, Pete and Charley—Dan, Donnelly, alias "Straight-back" Dan, Jimmy Price and his brother Tommy, who was usually known as "deafy" Price. Boyle associated principally with Steve Darrow and Jimmy Devine, the latter a noted panel thief. In August, 1865, John Ward, one of the gang, murdered Policeman Walker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and he is still serving out his time. Boyle then joined the Eighth ward thieves known as "Whitey" Bob's gang, and he was also often seen with Dan Noble, the noted burglar. During the war he was a substitute broker, and made a great deal of money by bonny jumping. He used to frequent Whitey Bob's thieves' hotel and gambling house in Prince street. After the war he lost his fortune of about \$10,000 in playing faro. He then became a pickpocket on the street cars, working with Deafy Price, Tommy Munday, Johnny the Greek, Bob Smith and other well known "knicks," to use a police expression. He had not been long engaged in this way of life when he was detected by Detective Joseph O'Keefe for picking pockets, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing. After serving a month he was taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., with Steve Darrow, where they were arrested for committing a burglary on a boat in this city. They were detected in the crime by a citizen hearing the sound of a sledgehammer in the bank vault. He instantly gave the alarm, and the two men were taken to the bank and secured the burglars. While awaiting trial in jail some outside confederates, supposed to be the same as those who were with Jimmie and other took, with which Boyle escaped, heretofore encountered Boyle while he was in the act of escaping from Sing Sing. He was taken to the penitentiary, and died by the prisoner. He then took the keys from the body of the dead Sheriff, and let himself out. He was dressed in a suit of clothes, and offered a reward of \$2,000 for the recapture and return of Boyle to them. The first "heavy" was in 1868, when he assaulted a broker named Waterhouse, in Third street, near Second street, and took a beating. He was fined \$3,000. Boyle threw red pepper into his eyes and struck him with brass knuckles. He had two contusions and a wound on his forehead. He was taken to the hospital, and he was discharged in a few days. He was then taken to the penitentiary, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing. He was taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., with Steve Darrow, where they were arrested for committing a burglary on a boat in this city. They were detected in the crime by a citizen hearing the sound of a sledgehammer in the bank vault. 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